

*It continued*

# The Colored News.

Vol. I.—No. 9.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855. [ONE PENNY.

## THE EXTRAORDINARY AFRICAN TWINS



CHRISTINA AND MILLY, THE REMARKABLE AND ASTONISHING HUMAN PHENOMENA.

We this week present our readers with an Engraving of those very remarkable human Phenomena the African Twins, (Christina and Milly) only 5 years old, and whom nature has liked by an indissoluble band about 19 inches in circumference. They have excited the most intense interest and created the greatest sensation wherever they have been witnessed, and are on view for a brief period only, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. They were born in slavery, and their Guardian, appointed by the Orphan Court of Philadelphia, United States, legally apprenticed them to Mr. Thompson, of that City, who instantly freed them from their degrading bondage, and determined to appropriate the receipts arising from their public exhibition to the purpose of emancipating the parents of the children, who are, at this moment, slaves on a North American plantation. The better feelings of humanity as well as the strongest impulses of curiosity, are therefore to be jointly gratified by their inspection. As already stated in the public prints, they were feloniously abducted from the Bedford-hotel, Covent-garden, by the man who had charge of them, and recovered in Dundee, Scotland: the Scottish authorities, as well as the metropolitan magistracy, having taken the warmest interest in their situation. Unlike most of those eccentricities of nature that have been heretofore exhibited, these interesting children have an extremely pleasing and attractive appearance, and their extraordinary conformation, cannot fail to delight as well as astonish every visitor.

They sing with wonderful precision, the native melodies of their own country, and thus the unparalleled circumstance of a duet, arising from two voices, but originating in the direction of one mind, may be said to form the last greatest and most startling novelty ever yet recorded in the annals of the marvellous.

**ARRIVAL OF THE TELEGRAPH.**  
MARSEILLES, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.  
The steamer Telegraph, Captain Nicholson, which left Kamiesh on the 11th of September, has arrived.  
Major Curzon leaves with despatches at 1 p.m.  
The Pasha of Egypt has returned to Alexandria.

**STORES TAKEN AT SEBASTOPOL.**  
PARIS, THURSDAY MORNING.  
The following despatch has been received from General Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, September 17:—  
The enemy have not destroyed their docks, the neighbouring establishments, the barracks, Fort Nicholas, or Fort Quarantine.  
The commission has commenced the enumeration of the materials left. A first general survey has given the following result.—4,000 guns, 50,000 balls, a few hollow projectiles, a large quantity of grape shot, a large quantity of powder, (notwithstanding all the explosions that have taken place), 500 half-anchors in excellent condition, 25,000 kilogrammes of copper, 2 steam engines of 30-horse power, a considerable number of masts sawn in two for defence works.  
The following despatch, dated Sebastopol, September 18, has also been received:—  
The generals and superior officers who have been wounded are going on as well as possible. No cause of anxiety in prospect.

BERLIN, SEPT. 19.  
Telegraphic accounts have arrived here from St. Petersburg.  
The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the three Grand Dukes, has left for Moscow, Nicolai, and the Crimea.  
The journey to Warsaw is given up.

**A POLITICAL PRISONER BEATEN TO DEATH IN NAPLES.**  
A letter in the Paris Presse says:—"I give you the following from a certain source. Everybody now knows of the death of the unfortunate Lorenzo, who was bastinadoed for having replied with dignity to the insults of the shirro Campagna. It should be known that Lorenzo's *bourreaux* were ordered to pause four minutes between every blow of the stick, and the number of blows awarded was one hundred! The surgeon in attendance remonstrated after the fiftieth stroke, and declared that if the punishment was carried further death must inevitably ensue. But neither the generous intervention of the surgeon nor the piercing shrieks of the victim could stay the executioners. The hundred blows were scrupulously administered (the four minutes' interval being observed throughout), and after a torture which lasted seven hours the unfortunate man was transported to the prison hospital, where he very speedily expired."

The Vienna *Freundenblatt* asserts that the Russians have concluded "another armistice with Schamyl for the term of six months."

The following remarkable paragraph appears in the *Corriere Italiano* of Vienna, a paper often quoted as semi-official:—"The course to be followed by the Allies in the Crimea, after the taking of Sebastopol, will depend on the attitude of the states of Central Europe. A more energetic policy on the part of our Cabinet, we are firmly persuaded, is the only one capable of accelerating the conclusion of a peace so ardently desired by all Europe."

The rupture between the Sardinian and Tuscan Governments is complete.

PARIS, Saturday Morning.  
General Pelissier writes from Sebastopol on the 19th instant, at 5 p.m.—  
"Out of 4000 cannon, 50 at least are in bronze. Others were thrown into the harbour at the moment of the retreat, and I shall have them recovered."  
"We have already removed 200,000 kilogrammes of powder, and more is continually discovered."  
"The number of projectiles will exceed 100,000."

A despatch from Admiral Bruat, of the same date, announces that the vessels of the Allies destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, between the 6th and 11th of September, five fisheries on the coast of Servian, and 68 in the lakes and rivers of the neighbouring coast; they burnt 31 storehouses, containing nets or provisions, and 98 boats laden with provender and other provisions.

The *Moniteur* gives a positive denial to the rumour spread at the Bourse, of an attempt upon the person of the Emperor.

**WOUNDED OFFICERS IN THE CRIMEA.**  
WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 22.  
Lord Panmure having, in consequence of numerous inquiries, asked General Simpson to report upon the condition of the wounded officers, has received by telegraph, dated 20th inst., 8 a.m., a satisfactory account of their progress towards recovery.

DANTZIC, Sept. 21.  
The Vulture has arrived.  
Admiral Dundas was to leave Nargen for Sesar on the 17th.  
The Cornwallis has gone home.



## SEBASTOPOL, SEPT. 16.

The Russians are fortifying the north part, and are constructing new batteries.

The French are advancing cavalry and a column of infantry towards Bakshiserai by the Baidar road.

Sebastopol is to be razed, and the basins filled up.

A fearful tempest has occurred at Sebastopol, accompanied by torrents of rain.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

HAMBURG, SEPT. 22.

The French flotilla, composed of three gunboats and the vessels Austerlitz and Saone, left the port of Kiel to-day to return to France.

## RUSSIAN LOSSES.

General Yussouff is dead; Generals Chruleff, Martineau, Zuroff, and Wojenokoff, adjutant to the Emperor, are severely wounded; Kollen is taken prisoner.

## SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE TURKISH ARMY AT KARS.

We have authority for stating that intelligence has reached Paris from Constantinople, that the Russian army, having made an attack on Kars, has been driven back with serious loss, and that their army was disorganised and in retreat.

More than 500 men were left dead on the field, and the number of the wounded is stated as having been more than the ordinary proportion of 2,000.

The Russians assaulted the Turkish entrenchments in two columns, but a heavy fire from the Turkish artillery threw them into confusion, and a splendid bayonet charge, conducted with great gallantry, under the orders of the Turkish General, completed the rout.

This well-timed victory will put an end to the Russian campaign in Asia for 1855.

## RUMOURED BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA BY THE ALLIED FLEETS.

It was reported at Vienna yesterday that the Allied fleets had sailed to the northward with the intention of bombarding Odessa.

## RUMOURED RETREAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Credit is given in well-informed circles at Vienna to a report that on the 17th Prince Gortschakoff had been informed of the retreat of the Russian corps encamped at Bakshiserai and Simpheropol.

The Russian troops are reported as breaking up their entrenched camp at Khutor Mackenzie, in consequence of an advanced movement of the Allied armies to the eastward across the Tchernaya, and their offering battle to the Russian army.

## DESTRUCTION OF FORT CONSTANTINE.

Fort Constantine, which commands the entrance to the harbour to Sebastopol on the north side, is said to have been destroyed by the Russians. This will greatly facilitate the operations of the Allied Armies against the Northern Forts, but was not unexpected, as the occupation of Fort Nicholas, and the Quarantine Port rendered the Batteries of Fort Constantine of no effect.

## REPORTED SUICIDE OF GENERAL OSTEN SACKEN.

It is affirmed from Varna that General Osten Sacken, in grief at the loss of Sebastopol and the defeat of his country, has committed suicide.

This requires confirmation.

The *Journal de Constantinople* affirms that Prince Gortschakoff inquired whether, if the Russians should retreat, would General Pelissier take charge of fifteen hundred wounded, whom he would be compelled to leave behind. The French commander assented to these arrangements, but on condition that the Russian army physicians should remain with their regiments, and that they should destroy nothing on their retreat. The exhibition of a flag of truce from Fort Constantine led many to believe that proposals for peace were made. This is an error.

The stores of military clothing found in the city are enormous.

General Bezaine is appointed Governor of Sebastopol.

A brigade of Sardinians had fought with the English force that stormed the Redan. 1500 prisoners were taken in the Malakhoff.

Three divisions of the French army have marched, under the orders of General Herbillon, to strengthen the French troops on the Tchernaya line. An attack by the Allies is considered imminent. A division of cavalry has also been added to this force.

The Turkish army is to remain with the Allies, and the British Contingent to be quartered in Constantinople. It is to be brought up to fifty thousand men.

## HORRIBLE LOSS OF THE RUSSIANS.

In the last encounter the Russians are stated to have had 16 Generals and 19,000 men killed or wounded.

Admiral Pampulhoff is killed. The reported suicide of General Osten Sacken is not confirmed.

## GENERAL SIMPSON'S DESPATCH

OF THE

## FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

SEBASTOPOL, SEPTEMBER 9.

My Lord,—I had the honour to apprise your Lordship in my despatch of the 5th instant, that the Engineer and Artillery Officers of the Allied Armies had laid before General Pelissier and myself a report recommending that the assault should take place on the 8th instant, after a heavy fire had been kept up for three days. This arrangement I agreed to, and I have to congratulate your lordship on the glorious results of the attack of yesterday, which has ended in the possession of the town, dockyards, and public buildings, and destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Three steamers alone remain, and the speedy capture or sinking of these must speedily follow. It was arranged that at twelve o'clock in the day the French columns of assault were to leave their trenches, and take possession of the Malakhoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English; the Bastion, Central, and Quarantine Forts, on the left, were simultaneously to be attacked by the French. At the hour appointed our Allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparently impregnable defences of the Malakhoff with that impetuous valour which characterises the French attack; and, having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged. The tricolour planted on the parapet was the signal for our troops to advance. The arrangements for the attack I entrusted to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieut.-Gen. Markham. I determined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honour of the assault, from the circumstances of their having defended the batteries and approaches of the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground. The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which this work is protected.

It was arranged between Sir William Codrington and Lieut.-General Markham that the assaulting column of 1000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions, the columns of the Light Division to lead, that of the 2nd to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground, preceded by a covering party of 200 men and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and, although supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position.

Your lordship will perceive, by the long and sad lists of casualties, with what gallantry and self-devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict.

I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success that they well merited; but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Col. Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering, and remaining with the troops during the contest.

The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops that I was unable to organise a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the third division under Major-General Sir William Eyre: I therefore sent for these officers, and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning.

The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About 11 o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines, and Sir Colin Campbell, having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan, found the work abandoned; he did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it until daybreak.

The evacuation of the town by the enemy was made manifest during the night. Great fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under the cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side by means of the raft-bridge recently constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side.

Their men of war were all sunk during the night.

The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the admirals to fulfil their intention of bringing the broadsides of the allied fleets to bear upon the Quarantine Batteries; but an excellent effect was produced by the animated and well-directed fire of their mortars, those of her Majesty being under the direction of Captain Wilcox, of the Odin, and Captain Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery.

It now becomes my pleasing duty, my lord, to place on record the high sense I entertain of the conduct of this army since I have had the honour to command it. The hardships and privations endured by many of the regiments during a long winter campaign are too well known for me to comment upon. They were borne both by officers and men with a patience and unflinching endurance worthy of the highest praise, and which gained them the deserved applause and sympathy of their country.

The Naval Brigade, under the command of Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, aided by Capt. Moorsom, and many gallant officers and seamen who have served their guns from the commencement of the siege, merit my warmest thanks.

The prompt, hearty, efficacious co-operation of her Majesty's Navy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and ably seconded by Sir Houston Stewart, has contributed most materially to the success of our undertaking; and here perhaps I may be permitted to say, that if it had pleased God that the successful result of this memorable siege should have been reported by my ever to be lamented predecessor in this command, I am sure that it would have been one of his most pleasing duties to express the deep sense which I know he entertained of the invaluable assistance and counsel he received on all occasions from Sir Edmund Lyons.

When at times affairs looked gloomy and success doubtful, he was at hand to cheer and encourage; and every assistance that could tend to advance the operations was given with the hearty goodwill which characterises the British sailor.

I cannot sufficiently express my approbation of the conduct of the Royal Engineers under Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Jones, who has conducted the siege operations from the beginning of this year. For some time past he has been suffering on a bed of sickness, but the eventual hour of the assault would not permit him to remain absent; he was conveyed on a litter into the trenches to witness the completion of this arduous undertaking.

I entrust this despatch to the care of Brevet-Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon, who has been Assistant Military Secretary to my noble predecessor and myself since the commencement of this war, and who will be able to give your lordship more minute details than the limits of a despatch will allow.—I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON,  
General Commanding.  
The Lord Pamure, &c. &c. &c.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietors beg to announce that they have purchased the copyright of THE POLICE REPORTER, which is this day incorporated with THE COLORED NEWS. It is not doubted that the amalgamation will be acceptable to the subscribers or the former, as all remarkable police examinations will be sketched and colored with that vigour which has characterized each number of the latter.

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## Colored News.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

The despatches received from the Crimea add little to the curt intelligence previously supplied by the electric telegraph. It would have been unreasonable to expect they should, for our commanders have other work in hand at present than to write history. In justice, however, to the brave men who are fighting our battles—in justice to that high and holy cause for which the national treasure has been freely given, and the people's blood poured out like water—we dare not refrain from pointing out that there are some things in General Simpson's despatch that call for explanation. It appears that the number of men engaged in storming the Redan was 1,000; that they were covered by a party of 200 men, and assisted by a ladder party of 320. This "forlorn hope"—for it can scarcely be called by any other name—penetrated into the Redan, and made good its ground there for nearly an hour against an overwhelming superiority of numbers. How gallantly they struggled to maintain the ground they had won is apparent from the long list of casualties among the officers—for as yet the loss of the rank and file has not been approximately made known. Now the question irresistibly suggests itself, Was no support sent to these brave men? Was this handful left unassisted, for a wretched hour, to wage the unequal contest? Nothing issued upon this head in General Simpson's despatch, but there is a passage in that document which would lead us to fear that they were:—"The trenches were subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops, that I was unable to organise a second one, which I intended to make with the Highlanders under Lieutenant-General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the Third Division, under Major-General Sir WILLIAM EYRE." This lame apology appears to betray an inadequate enforcement of order and discipline. It seems to imply that a confusion prevailed in the trenches, such as could only be attributable to remissness or incapacity on the part of those in command; and that this confusion not only prevented a second attack being made, but prevented the first being properly supported. We are not going to express a decided and premature opinion on this painful subject, but we repeat that an explanation is imperatively called for. Hitherto our arms have been wonderfully supported, but all history proves that the aid of Heaven is permanently given to those only who, by an earnest exertion of the natural intelligence that has been conferred upon them, seek to deserve it. If incapacity yet lingers in high places, a prompt and strenuous effort ought to be made to eliminate it.

## Nota Bene.

Mr. Barrow's machine for transplanting trees resembles the common tumbrels for the conveyance of large pieces of timber, with the exception that the load is carried in a perpendicular position, and, while in motion, oscillates in the same manner as the suspended candlesticks in the cabin of a ship, instead of hanging horizontally between the wheels. Four wheels of large diameter support an oblong stage formed of beams of timber strongly knitted together. Two sets of these beams run lengthwise, parallel with each other, there being an interval of about two feet six inches in width between each set. These are firmly bound together at each extremity, by another system of beams resting on the axle-tree of each pair of wheels, so that an opening of a rectangular parallelogram shape is formed in the centre of the stage. When it is proposed to remove a tree, this framework is wheeled up to it, and the transverse bars in front having been temporarily detached, the trunk of the tree is placed within the parallelogram. A square trench—or rather, four trenches of equal length, and at right angles with each other—are then dug, beyond the limits of the roots, and of a depth corresponding to their width. When this is accomplished, the tree is by degrees undermined, and strong planks of deal are, during the progress of that operation, driven from trench to trench, underneath the mass of clay which they enclose. The heads of these planks have chains attached to them, and these again are connected with powerful jacks—screws acting on the same principle of combination as the common patent corkscrew—placed on the stage of the framework, and by the agency of these the whole mass is raised above the level of the earth's surface, when the void occasioned by its removal is filled up, and a way made firm for the passage of the hinder wheels across the chasm. A team of horses is next yoked to the machine, and these transport the tree to the site prepared for its reception, into which it is slowly lowered, and thus the operation is completed.

The charity Commissioners propose to remove the pictures in Dulwich Gallery to the National Gallery—a centralization of Art, but an injury to Dulwich. A new church is to be built with the spare funds, and two open schools are to be erected.

Among the wines which traditionally owe their richness, or reputation for it, to particular circumstances, we may notice the wine produced near Basle, and which is known by the name of "the blood of the Swiss." The vineyards producing it occupy the battle ground whereon, in 1444, sixteen hundred Swiss encountered the host of the Dauphin. The blood spilled there, and the buried "braves" of either army, are said to have fertilized the soil for ever. The Swiss, however, are not joyous drinkers even of their native wine. It is not that they drink less than more merry toppers, but they are too spiritually proud to rejoice over it. The Swiss Calvinists have succeeded in suppressing that right joyous "Vintage Festival" at Vevay, when "Mars, Bacchus, Apollo" and other exalted personages were carried in procession. The austere faction declared that it was impious thus to be grateful (which nobody was) to Pagan deities; and even at festival time austerity imposed solitary drinking. "Wine maketh the heart glad," saith an authority, which even the Swiss Calvinists respect. "It does nothing of the sort," murmur their practical commentators as they sip. The Pagan lawyers of Rome were far wiser when they shut up the law courts and made holiday during the whole vintage time.

A distinguished traveller used to tell an odd story as to a dispute touching the reception of a Spanish minister's wife. This lady was merely of low birth, but because she was merely of low birth, but because she had committed the indiscretion of having been found out in an intrigue with the notorious Prince of the Peace. Her husband was of course instructed by his spouse to refuse to submit tamely to the indignity offered her. There were many ladies who the court, she urged with great truth, who were quite as bad as she was, or perhaps worse; and as to their not having been found out, she did not see what that mattered, for anybody might find them out who pleased. Therefore her husband wrote an official letter of remonstrance, in which he argued the point with unanswerable force and frankness. 'My wife,' said he, in this sensible document, 'as the wife of the minister of Spain, is a public woman, in the same manner as I am a public man, and therefore she ought to be received at court.'—'Pardon, M. le Ministre,' returned the obdurate organ of a cruel court, 'that is the very reason why she is not received.'

Mr. Herring is amusing when describing the names of different sorts of paper. Three are derived from the marks applied by paper makers to distinguish their respective productions. The water mark of "an open hand, with a star," in use as early as 1530, probably gave the name to "Hand" paper;—"Pot" paper was distinguished by a jug; and "Foolscap," which now bears "Britannia, or a lion rampant, supporting the cap of Liberty on a pole," is no satirical allusion to such cap, but was originally given because of the former device of the "cap and bells." "Post" paper received its name from the post-horn which used to be impressed where "Bith" now stands.



POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

George Derry, one of the Land Transport Corps, and Ann Connolly, laundress, were placed at the bar before Mr. Corrie, the former charged with violently assaulting and kicking three constables of the S division, and the latter with assaulting and biting the constables.

It appeared from the evidence of Police-sergeant 10 S, that on Friday night, while on duty in the New-road, he heard a great disturbance, and upon proceeding, in company with another constable, he found the prisoners, with some other dancing and making a great noise. He asked them to be quiet and go home, when Derry said, "You be — I belong to the Land Transport Corps, and being a Government servant as well as you, I defy you to lock me up." He then commenced dancing round, and during the sergeant, and when he was being taken into custody, he knocked the policeman down, and commenced kicking them in the most brutal manner. Assistance, however, came to the aid of the police, and by the united exertions of three constables he was taken to the station, but not before he had very much ill-used them, and endeavoured to bite one of them in the leg.

Police constable 376 S said the female prisoner bit him in the hand, and used very violent and abusive language. She also kicked him several times, and the male prisoner struck him on the breast.

The male prisoner, in defence, said he was very sorry. He belonged to the Land Transport Corps, and had to join his troop at Bristol that morning.

Mr. Corrie said, as the male prisoner had to join his corps he would give him the option of paying a fine. He should fine him 20s. for the assault, or in default, 14 days' imprisonment; and, as for the female, he should send her for the same term of imprisonment, without the option of a fine.

The prisoners were then removed.

John Williams, a fashionably dressed young fellow, was brought before the court for further examination. He was charged with being concerned with others, not in custody, in making a very daring attempt to steal a cash box, containing a considerable sum of money, from the Star Coffee-house, in the Circus, London-road, Southwark.

Ann Witting, an elderly female, said that her son kept the Star Coffee-house and she resided with him. On Friday afternoon, the 15th instant, she had charge of the shop and bar, and about four o'clock the prisoner came and asked her for a pencil-case which he thought he had left there on the night previous. He then came just inside the bar door, so that he could see the drawer where the cash box was kept. She told him no such thing as a pencil case, and he then left the shop, when he had her by the umbrella, and said he had to post a letter, and would return immediately. He then left the shop, and in a few minutes afterwards came back, and took his seat near the window, so that he could see what occurred at the bar. Two other men then came in, dressed almost in the same style, and went to the coffee room. The prisoner then got near him, one of the other men rushed into the bar, broke the drawer open, and seized upon the cash box, which he put under his coat, and attempted to run out of the shop with it. Witness was taken a little by surprise at the sudden manner in which the robbery was committed; but she immediately ran to the door, and called out to the men, when they came back, and in the struggle he slipped his coat, and got away. He, however, dropped the cash box. Another man then caught hold of her, and while struggling with him, the prisoner ran out, followed by his companion, but he was pursued and taken into custody.

Mr. Corrie said that there certainly was not sufficient evidence for him to commit the prisoner for trial; therefore, he must discharge him, whatever his opinion might be respecting his guilt.

Edwin Poiney, Richard Dudman, and Henry Parker, servants to the Crystal Palace Company, and employed in the Company's stables; and Charles Cobb, coachman to a gentleman at Richmond, were placed at the bar, before the Hon. G. C. Norton on the following charge:— From the evidence adduced, it appeared that on Friday day, before the prisoner Cobb drove his master and family to the Crystal Palace, and put up his horses at the company's stables. After they had been attended to, he asked the prisoner Poiney for two feeds of corn, and that person said he would "square" it with him; that he would take ninepence, and that he (Cobb) might keep the other ninepence, and tell the company that he had no feed at all. The arrangement was made, but Mr. Poiney, the traffic manager, suspecting something wrong, had the stalls in which the horses had been placed examined, and found a portion of the company's corn there, and Cobb then confessed the truth. Poiney also confessed his guilt, and said he had been induced to do so by the other two. The arrangement was made, but Mr. Poiney, the traffic manager, suspecting something wrong, had the stalls in which the horses had been placed examined, and found a portion of the company's corn there, and Cobb then confessed the truth. Poiney also confessed his guilt, and said he had been induced to do so by the other two.

Mr. Solomon, who attended for Cobb, said his client had borne an irreproachable character up to the present time; that his master was present to give him a good character, and he was willing, if admitted Queen's evidence, to stand to come to the trial.

His master having given him an excellent character, Cobb was permitted to give his evidence, and corroborated the above facts.

Mr. Norton observed, that the only thing against Dudman and Parker was the assertion of Poiney, and he must, therefore, discharge them, and leave them to be dealt with by the magistrates. Poiney he should commit to the House of Correction for two months.

Alexander Johnson, a youth in the employ of Mr. Deputy Bedford, of Parlington-street, was placed at the bar before Mr. Alderman Finnis, charged with robbing his employer.

It appeared from the evidence produced, that the prosecutor had for some time missed goods from his premises, and not being able to detect the thief, he sent a man to watch the result of which was the detection of the prisoner in the act of taking a pair of gloves, one of the drawers in the water-dropt in Clements-place, Lisson-grove. He admitted his guilt, and alleged that he spent the whole of the money in "sweet stuff."

He had nothing to say, and was committed to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months.

James Brooks was charged, with picking the pocket of Miss Mary Bottrell, residing at Coventry, of a purse containing two shillings and a railway return ticket. It appeared that about eleven in the morning, previous to the prisoner being taken into custody, he was seen to be walking along an omnibus in the New-road, when she was pushed against by the prisoner and another man, the latter of whom speedily made off. She had observed the purse in the hand of the prisoner, who had no doubt given it to his companion, as it had not been found. He (the prisoner) was taken into custody by Police-sergeant 37 S.

The prisoner was dealt summarily with under the new act, and sent to hard labour for six months.

Ellen Reynolds, a young woman dressed in shabby black, with a small portion of a dark veil, which covered her features, was brought before Mr. Corrie, charged with stealing a basket, containing tea and sugar, from a little girl, named Ann Rotter, about ten years of age. She is also suspected of robbing other children in various parts of London.

The mother of the child said, that on Saturday morning, the 15th instant, she sent her with a basket, containing tea and sugar, and a Blackman-street. Finding she did not return in half an hour, she went in search of her, and found her up a court crying bitterly, at the same time being without the basket. She asked her what had become of it and the tea and sugar, when she said a lady dressed in black had taken it from her, and ran away with it. Witness immediately proceeded to the police station and gave information, when it was ascertained that a female answering the prisoner's description had robbed other children about London.

On Saturday morning last her little girl was playing at the door in Whitecross-street, Union-street, when the prisoner came there. She immediately called out to her, and she said she had taken the basket from her. Witness immediately went after her and stopped her, at the same time telling her she had robbed her child of a basket, with some tea and sugar, on the Saturday previous. She denied it, but the child was so positive as to the identity that she called a constable and gave her into custody. The child was then brought forward, and being too young to know the nature of her evidence, but she positively asserted that the prisoner was the party who took the basket from her.

Inspector Mackenzie, M division, said he had received several notes from various parts of London giving a description of a female like the prisoner going about London robbing children. The female in question is described as being strongly peak-marked, and a scar over her right eye.

Mr. Corrie ordered the prisoner to raise her veil, when her appearance answered the description in every particular. Inspector Mackenzie asked for a remand to enable him to obtain the evidence of other persons whose children had been robbed.

Mr. Corrie accordingly remanded her.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Prior, 15, Finsbury-place, was summoned for not complying with the regulations issued by the Court of Aldermen, with reference to the traffic over London-bridge.

Police-constable 327 S deposed that he was on duty on London-bridge, on Friday night, the 14th instant, for the purpose of regulating the traffic according to the orders issued by the Court of Aldermen for that purpose. The defendant, who was driving a pony in a four wheel carriage, was going at a "slow straggling trot" between the walking and trotting ranks. He spoke to him, and told him to stop, but he did not drive there, and insisted on going into the walking rank, saying he would go where he liked, and do as he pleased.

In cross-examination by Mr. Farrer, who appeared for the defendant, witness said he did not know if the defendant was aware of the regulations. He did not inform him what they were. The regulations were posted up at each end of the bridge.

Mr. Prior said he knew nothing of the regulations, and was not aware they were posted up.

Mr. Farrer contended the defendant had not committed a breach of the regulations, neither had he done anything to render him liable to prosecution. He had a perfect right to drive either a walk or a trot over London-bridge.

Alderman Kennedy said there could be no doubt the public had a right to drive either a walk or a trot over the bridge; but it was necessary they should comply with the regulations to facilitate the passage of the traffic over the bridge, and prevent obstruction. In that case, after the horse's head was turned into the trotting rank, and the defendant elected to go in the walking rank, he resisted the authority of the police, and said he would go and do as he liked. He fined him 5s., and the expenses.

William Bourne, a seaman, aged 42, of No. 35, Hardinge-street, St. George's-in-the-East, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with violently assaulting Elizabeth Bourne, his wife, who is far advanced in pregnancy.

The complainant, who is many years younger than her husband, and who was in a weakly condition from the effects of her husband's savage treatment, and who was in a frightful state, said she had been married to the prisoner for six years. Her husband had been away in the bark Corinna for about five and a-half months, and he came home last Monday, and joined her at her lodgings, No. 35, Hardinge-street. He had been quarrelling and threatening her ever since, and he was instigated to threaten and assault her by an Irish woman, living at No. 18, Hardinge-street, with whom he had lived, and who brought him up. On Wednesday he said the old woman had informed him she was going to Australia with her child, and he taunted her, and said in a very sneering tone, "You will go to Australia will you," and he struck her in the face, and accused her of keeping him without his dinner. She told him there was food in the cupboard. A female named Ellen Murray interfered and prevented further ill-usages.

On Saturday he went to Green's Sailors' Home to receive his wages, and she followed after him with his child, and asked him for some money to purchase food. He refused to give her any, and uttered the most dreadful oaths and imprecations, and refused to go home with her. He also said he would help himself, he had got the money and he would keep it, and when she asked him for money a second time, he told her to go and get it for herself. He then went to the old woman's house in Hardinge-street, and he gave the old woman all the money. She asked the old woman for some money, and that person sneered at her and said she would keep it, and not give her any. She endeavoured to take some money from the old woman's hand, and that person held her by the hand and the hair of her head, and gave her a black eye. The old woman called out, "Don't hit her in the face, bill, for your own sake; give it her about the body." The prisoner then hit her with great violence about the shoulders, neck, and body, and said he would kill her. She called out, "Murder," and became quite senseless.

Ellen Murray said she went with the complainant to the old woman's house, and soon afterwards heard screams of "Murder," and saw Mr. Bourne come out of the house covered with blood, and her face marked. The prisoner had beaten his wife, and on his return from former voyages, and he quarrelled with her and beat her on Friday, and then left her and went to the old woman's house and slept there all night.

Mr. Ann Haines, an aged woman, said she lived in Chapel-street, St. George's, and had brought up the prisoner from his infancy, and looked upon him as her son. She accused the wife of infidelity and general misconduct, and said the complainant had a child by another man while her husband was at sea.

Sarah Nicholls, a south-wester maker, said the complainant had attacked Mrs. Haines, and the prisoner defended her and struck his wife.

Mr. Yardley, after a long investigation, examined the defendant's certificates, and said he was very sorry that a man whose character for ability and conduct was described as very good should have committed such a savage assault on his wife, especially as she was at the present time five months advanced in pregnancy. The prisoner was not to blame for an attachment to the old woman, but his wife had a prior claim upon him. If the wife had been guilty of adultery the prisoner could leave her, and was not bound to support her; but he would say in passing, there was no adultery. He would never come before him again as he intended on Monday to join the Land Transport Corps.

Sir W. Carden said the prisoner must defer joining the Land Transport Corps for 14 days, during which time he would visit Holloway, and be kept on bread and water.

He was accordingly committed for 14 days.

James Kirk was charged with assaulting James O'Connor with a pitchfork.

The complainant stated that he went in the morning into Blue-yard, Brixton, for his truck, where the defendant, who keeps a horse there, was cleaning it. The horse being in the way, he requested the defendant to move it, which he refused, and an altercation took place between them, in the course of which the defendant struck at him with a pitchfork, and in putting it forward to guard the blow off, the prong of the fork struck upon his hand; he was also struck on the head and leg.

Defendant said the complainant was a very hasty man, and it was in consequence of his conduct towards the horse that the altercation took place.

Sir W. Carden.—But that is no reason why you should assault him.

In-pave Court, P. C. 625, and the defendant's landlord gave him an excellent character. The complainant, they said, was of very drunken habits and quarrelsome disposition.

A young man who was present said the defendant did not strike complainant with the pitchfork. He believed he received two lacerations in his hand in reaching some empty cases for a hammer with which to strike the defendant; it was then the complainant had recourse to the pitchfork.

Sir R. W. Carden bound them both over to keep the peace for six months.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING FOR THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 24th day of September, 1855, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is by His Majesty, by her Majesty in Council that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the signal and repeated successes obtained by the troops of her Majesty and those of her Allies, in the Crimea, and especially for the capture of the town of Sebastopol; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the thirtieth day of this instant September, or upon the Sunday after the ministers of such churches and chapels shall respectively receive the same.

C. C. GREVILLE.

SHERIFF OF LONDON.—Mr. Henry Francis Richardson, citizen and joiner, is a candidate for this distinguished office, and there is no doubt that his numerous supporters, at whose solicitation he has come forward, will have every reason to be satisfied with their selection. We have no hesitation in saying that, if elected, he will serve the office with dignity and princely splendour.

A FOOTPOOTER. CRIMEAN HERO.—An Austrian journal contains the following:—Great sensation was created in the camp of the Allies by the courageous conduct of a large dog, belonging to Colonel Metman, of the 73rd regiment of French infantry. On the 16th August, during the battle of Tchernaya, the animal broke his chain and dashed into the fury of the fray, fighting the ranks of the soldiers. He saved the lives of his regiment and a private of his regiment, and made three Russians prisoners. A ball grazed his fore-paw, but the smarting wound only served to make him more infuriated. He singled out a Russian officer, and attacked him with ferocity, threw him down, and dragged him as a prisoner to the French lines. A surgeon dressed his wound, and the four-footed hero is going on well. He will probably be decorated with a medal as a reward for his bravery.

A tradesman, with cancelled postage stamps, blue ones, and some others of different natures, are so worked as to form a pattern.

THE CRIMINAL MURDER.—On Tuesday the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Robert Thomas Palin, and Inspector Baxter was bound over to prosecute at the next Maidstone assizes. Further evidence against Palin is likely to be adduced at his trial, and it appears that he disposed of the proceeds of a Bristol burglary a day or two before the Bagleys' murder at On-ydon.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN SOUTHWARK.—At the adjourned court held on Tuesday evening at the Duke's Head Tavern, Lemon-street, Southwark, on the body of Mary Ann Lattimore, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against George Fempie, otherwise George Ross.

STORMING OF SEBASTOPOL.

SEBASTOPOL, SEPT. 10.

Glorious news; Sebastopol is taken, and all its boasted fortifications, dockyard and splendid buildings are nothing more than a heap of ruins. The explosions during the night and the greater part of yesterday have truly magnificent. Guns flying in the air, and immense volumes of open and smoke ascended like the eruption of a great volcano. It was a sad disappointment to the navy not to have been able to go in, as they were all ready, but it blew a strong N. W. gale, which prevented the ships getting under way until too late to be of any service. The formidable Malakoff was taken by surprise, and carried in about ten minutes. From its formation, and being a perfect fortress, it was soon rendered impregnable. Not so the Redan, which our brave fellows also carried, and kept possession of for upwards of an hour, but from its open state in rear, the Russians were enabled to pour in their reserves, and overpowered the few men of ours that were able to scramble over the ditch and parapet, and retake the work at the point of the bayonet. The other attack on the left Redan was equally unsuccessful, although prodigies of valor were displayed. The key of Sebastopol was, however, won; but such immediate results were not expected, for the Russians, in the course of the night and yesterday, evacuated the south side, having previously set fire to the whole place, and saved us the trouble of blowing up their fortifications. At daylight, we had also the pleasing sight of seeing the last of their boasted fleet of liners sinking in the harbour. A regular column, six miles long, has been ordered on shore, to prevent the Vladimir and several of their small steamers from escaping; but it is not likely that they will be only a few days, as they are sure to be sunk by the batteries if they do not follow the example of the big ships.

"The assault was made at noon on Saturday in the midst of the flickering bombardment which had been adopted the few days past, and by which the Russians were decimated as to the exact time of our attack. They were taken by surprise at all points, and the French got the immediate possession of the Malakoff as did our fellows, the Great Redan; but the Malakoff has a flat that had been well enclosed by the Russians, and the French being once in had good cover, and so were able to retake it; besides which it could not be attacked to retake except at one point. The Great and Little Redan on the contrary slope from their crests towards the harbour; and the French in the latter, and our fellows in the former, were open to the fire from the north side, steamer, and the attacking masses which were soon gathered by the Russians. The French were also repulsed from the Central Bastion.

"The English have lost no general officers, but there are about 500 killed and 1,600 wounded—officers and soldiers. The French who have the chief glory in this affair, have five Generals killed and twelve wounded. It is said their killed and wounded soldiers number between 5,000 and 6,000.

THE MURDER IN ARTILLERY LANE.

Yesterday Daniel Lordon, the man charged with wilfully murdering his wife, Catherine Lordon, at 15, Parliament-court, Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate-street Without, was placed at the bar before Mr. D'Eyncourt for further examination.

The same excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of the police-court as on the first examination of the prisoner.

On the prisoner being placed in the dock, some of his children, who were in court, burst into tears and had to be removed. The prisoner looked extremely pale, and appeared to feel his unfortunate position more acutely than on the first examination.

The depositions taken at the first examination were read over to the prisoner.

Mr. Shaw, the surgeon, gave similar testimony to that that gave before the coroner at the inquest on Wednesday last.

The prisoner paid particular attention to Mr. Shaw's description how he thought the wound with the knife must have been inflicted on the deceased; and in answer to questions from the magistrates, whether he had any questions to put to the witness, he answered in a firm voice, "No."

John Davies, who resided on the same floor with the deceased, and the prisoner, at 15, Parliament-court, deposed being dining on the stairs, and hearing cries of "Murder" proceeding from the prisoner's room. He recognised the voice to be that of the deceased. He also heard a wrestling against the door and the prisoner called his wife a "bitch," and other epithets of a similar character. He heard the footsteps of a heavy person leave the prisoner's room and descend as far as the landing. Immediately after the cry of "Murder," and the person returned to the room again he got up, and on getting outside his door he saw blood near the prisoner's door, and a slipper in it. He looked into the prisoner's room, but saw nor heard no one there. He then described the appearance of the stairs from blood, and the position in which he found the deceased lying on the stairs.

By the prisoner: He knew it was prisoner who used the language deposed to from the sound of his voice; he was in his bed at the time, which was about five or six yards distant.

Prisoner to the Magistrate: There were no loud words passed between me and my wife.

Sarah Elias, deposed she resided on the floor below the prisoner. About two o'clock on the morning of the 18th, she was disturbed by the prisoner, who was quarrelling with his wife and a man in the street. She thought the man was her husband, and she went down after that. Between seven and eight o'clock she saw deceased sitting in a crouching posture on the stairs, but did not speak to her. Blood was on the landing near where deceased was sitting. Witness had no idea she was dead, but thought her tipsy. It was only when she heard persons in the passage, and saw a policeman and a doctor there, that she knew deceased was dead.

By Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did you ever see Kingstone how long have you known her?—Six years, and she was constitutionally tipsy.

Is the prisoner a sober man?—He is not altogether a drunken man and was not a sober man.

After some further evidence prisoner was remanded.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS. Extract of a letter from Mr. Hubbard, of Walsall, to Professor Holloway. Sir—A most remarkable instance of the virtues of your medicines has recently come under my notice. A young man, a needle-maker at Shadley, suffering from several ulcers upon his legs and other parts of his body, so much that he could not get out of his crutches; he had the benefit of medical treatment for a long time, but gradually got worse; he was then advised to use your valuable ointment, and, by these alone, he is perfectly cured. Sold by all the Medicine Vendors, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York.



# THE DEATH OF LOGAN FONTALLE, THE OMAHA CHIEF.

The following interesting narrative we have just received from America, and is an apt illustration of the oft repeated statement that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Logan Fontalle, chief of the Omahas, has just been slain and captured at Loup Fork, by a band of Sioux. Logan was a noble fellow, and in this last mortal conflict he despatched several of the enemy to the spirit land before, to herald the coming of his own brave soul. He fought long, desperately, and with great effect, but numbers finally overcame him, and his life departed through a hundred wounds. He died a martyr for his people, and his name should be carved upon fame's brightest tablet.

He was on his annual hunt with his nation. A number of his lodges were pitched upon the plains near Loup Fork. As a young warrior rode around the adjacent hills, he espied a powerful band of Sioux encamped along a stream in a sequestered vale. He hastened to inform Logan of the propinquity and power of their natural foe. Logan ordered his people to pack immediately, and proceed in a straight line and with all speed for the home, while he would remain behind, and divert the Sioux by false camp fires and other devices, from a direct pursuit of them. This was about twilight. The people got under way as quickly as possible, but not too soon; for scarcely had they turned a highland, when several Sioux warriors came in sight and discovered the place of their recent encampment. They examined it, and found that Omahas had been there, and then they returned to notify their chief, and bring an adequate force to pursue and slaughter them. Logan, from a hiding-place, saw and knew that he was in danger, and in drawing their attention from the trail, which they would soon discover and follow, and mounting his horse, he dashed away at full speed across the prairie, at right angles with the route his tribe had taken, and struck a fire about eight miles distant, on an eminence where the Sioux could distinctly see it. He had scarcely done so before a powerful band were upon the spot that he and his people had so suddenly left behind, and he was obliged to distinguish the trail started for the fire which they saw rising against the clear, blue sky, and where they expected in another moment to imbue their hands in the gore of their unguarded victims. But Logan had been on his guard. As soon as the fire was lighted, he again mounted and rode on eight or ten miles further, and kindled another fire just as they reached the first. This rather bewildered them. They dismounted and examined the ground, Logan anticipating this, had trotted and walked his horse around it, so as to make the appearance upon the grass of the tread of a dozen horses; and this drew them into the belief that a small body had lingered behind and kindled this fire, and then gone on to where they could see the new fire burning; and so they followed with renewed avidity. The same thing happened as before. Logan had gone on, and another fire met their astonished gaze, while the same sort of foot-prints were about the one around which they were now gathered. Their suspicions were now awakened. They examined the ground more closely, both far and near, and discovered that a solitary horseman had deceived them, and they knew it was for the sole purpose of leading them off from the pursuit of the party whose encampment they had first discovered.

They saw some going round with glaring torches, and understood their object, and knew that his only chance of safety was in immediate flight towards his home; and he further knew that by the time they could retrace their way to their place of starting, and find the trail that his own people had taken, they would be beyond the reach of danger. The Sioux, in the meanwhile, had divided into smaller bands, the largest of which returned to pursue and capture the one who had misled them. They knew that he must be an Omaha, and that he would either go further and kindle another watch-fire, or start for his nation in a straight line; and, therefore, one party went on a little further, and the others spread out towards the Omaha country for the purpose of intercepting him. Logan pressed forward as rapidly as his jaded steed could bear him, until he needed protection and assistance. When the true instincts of noble woman, she approached his situation in an instant, and all her sympathies were with him. She directed him to dismount and go to a small natural bower to which she pointed him, in the verge of the woods, while she would mount his horse and lead his pursuers away. He obeyed her, and she mounted his horse and dashed on in a serpentine way through the woods, leaving marks along the bushes by which she could retrace her way. The pursuers followed. When she had got some distance down the branch, she rode into the water and followed its descending course for a few steps, making her horse touch its sides and leave foot-prints in that direction, and then turned up the bed of the stream and rode above the place at which she entered it, without leaving a trace, and back to where Logan was concealed. She told him to mount and speed away while his pursuers were going in a contrary direction down the stream. He did so, and got a long distance out of sight, and again thought himself beyond the reach of danger, when, in a valley just in front of him, he saw fifty braves coming up the hill and meeting him. They were some of those who were returning from the pursuit of his people. He changed his direction and tried to escape, but his horse was too much exhausted to bear him with sufficient speed. With savage yells they plunged their spears into his "sides" and gained upon him. As the foremost approached within good shooting distance, Logan turned suddenly and sent a bullet through his brain. Then, loading as he galloped on, he soon after made another bite the dust; and then another and another, until four were strewn along the plain. Just then, however, as he was again reloading, his horse stumbled and fell, and the band rushed upon him before he had well recovered from the shock. He was shot with bullets and arrows, and gashed with tomahawks, and pierced with lances; notwithstanding all which, he arose amidst his foes, with his closed rifle, he thrust his knife, he piled around him five prostrate bodies, and fell with his back upon their corpses and expired, still fighting.

He was scalped, and hundreds of warriors held a great war-dance over him.

Thus Logan Fontalle departed, and his noble spirit was followed to spirit-land by the sighs and lamentations of his nation, and the sympathies and aspirations of the brave of every land.

The Sioux, a short time since, held a great national feast at the Black Hills, when their bible was opened, and a somewhat romantic incident occurred, which I will give you in my next.

## DRACAPUL MURDER IN IRLAND.

A murder of the most atrocious character took place at Ballyshay, within four miles of Galway, some time between the 30th of August and the 6th of September. The victim, James Smyth, known as the "Counselor," from the frequent suits at law in which he had been engaged, was an old man, numbering sixty-six years, and looking ten years older; he was lame, and poor as poverty itself. He was at the fair of Ballyshay on last Thursday week, was seen returning to his wretched home in the evening, and on Thursday last he was found dead in Lisagun-wood by the ranger of Mr. Humphrys, who was raising game for two young gentlemen at the time. He lay upon his face as if he were asleep, but it was the sleep of death in which he slumbered. The ranger went up to his head, and a sad spectacle was there presented to him. The head was split from the nose on nearly to the back of the neck; on the top was a hole some three inches in diameter, out of which the brains fell when the body was stirred, and the piece of the skull that left the vacuum was found at some yards' distance, here as if it had lain there for years, for the unfortunate old man was bald. It seemed as if the heavy instrument with which the foul deed was perpetrated had been used as a wedge to rend the skull when it was dashed into it, for the head was fearfully opened. After the discovery of the body it was carried up to the market-house, that an inquest might be held upon it. The deceased was too old to have been the victim of any factious feeling; he was too poor to have been the object of plunder; his years, the force with which the fatal blow was struck, the pistol barrel got beside his body, the few shillings found upon his person, are all powerful to demonstrate that he was not murdered by prostitutes, as the Rev. Mr. Moneybags suggested. If we include the suit about land for which he was a claimant, which was adjudged for him on the merits at last, and a claim for a pension, which he was to have, can be thought of. It is believed about Ballyshay that Smyth was decoyed into the wood, when he was passing it, that his days might be ended there, where there was no probability of interruption or discovery; and the fact that the spot in which the body was found was a place of no resort gives a foundation for the belief.

Mr. LAYARD, M.P.—The hon. member for Aylesbury, who has so intimate a knowledge of the affairs of the East, and who brought it so successfully to bear upon passing events in the last session of Parliament, has gone out to the Crimea, for the purpose of collecting information which will be useful to him as a member of the House of Commons, next session. Mr. Layard is not expected to return to England until after Christmas.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

Lessee, Mr. E. T. SMITH.  
Acting Manager, Mr. J. H. BARNES. Stage Manager, Mr. ROBERT ROBY.  
The public is respectfully informed that this Establishment will open for the regular Dramatic Season, under the management of Mr. E. T. SMITH, on  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1855,  
when the Grand Original and Historical  
EGYPTIAN COMEDY, Written by E. Fitzball, Esq., and which has for upwards of Eighteen Months engaged the services of the Metropolitan and Provincial Departments of this Theatre, will POSITIVELY BE PRODUCED, with the utmost regard to Splendour and Accuracy of Detail. In accordance with his resolution to secure the nicest services, whenever available, of the most talented Artists of the day, the Lessee has the greatest pleasure in announcing that he has engaged that IMPERIAL COMEDY, Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS, who will appear in a SERIES of NEW PIECES, written expressly for him, and to strengthen the cast of which an Engagement has also been made with the PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE LYCEUM COMPANY. THAT DISTINGUISHED TRAGIC ACTRESS, MISS GLYN, And that POPULAR TRAGEDIAN, BARRY SULLIVAN, will be likewise found included in the arrangements of the forthcoming season, whilst the Scenic Department will use the immediate superintendence of Mr. W. H. EVERELY.

The Lessee, in this inviting attention to the long-promised EGYPTIAN DRAMA, which will be produced on MONDAY, is anxious to give a present to the public, and to afford everything relative to Egypt by Mystery and Ingenuity, he felt it incumbent upon him to spare neither trouble nor expenditure, in order to present a Picture of the Kingdom of the Nile, and Domestic History, Habits, Manners and Customs of that Extraordinary Nation, at the Pharaonic period, and to reproduce, as far as possible, in Scenic Accidents, those colossal and enormous dimensions, which, overwhelmed by the shocks of nature or of the fury of the elements, have been scattered beneath those arid and burning sands, which have been at once their tomb and their protection. That nothing may be found wanting to give a complete and accurate representation of the Imperial Museums at London and Paris, together with other authorities, have been carefully consulted, to enable the most high correctness in the details and minutiae of the costumes, and the associations of a people that existed upwards of FOUR THOUSAND YEARS AGO!

The Lessee has made the most complete and elaborate arrangement of amusement and instruction hitherto known. Rather, however, than speak himself of what has been done, he leaves the public to judge of the merits of the production, which he has found to have distinguished themselves, and confidently invites the Critic and the Antiquary to judge of its merits and attainments. The Ancient and Modern Authorities consulted by, and the whole of the Egyptian accessories made and modelled under the entire superintendence of Mr. W. H. EVERELY.

The Scenery, entirely new, painted by Messrs. NICHOLS, CUTBRIGHT, RICHARD COOPER, G. GORDON, AGLIO, and Assistants. The Fine Fittings, by JAMES PALMER and Assistants. The striking and novel Costumes, by Mr. PALMER, Miss BARNES, and Assistants. The Properties, Idols, Properties, &c., are all new. Property-Master, Mr. NEEDHAM and Assistants. The Orchestre and Music by Mr. LAURENT, Esq., Director, Mr. J. H. TULLY. The following ARTISTS HAVE BEEN ALREADY ENGAGED—Miss GLYN, Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS, Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, Mr. ROBERT ROBY, Mr. E. T. SMITH, Mr. E. YOUNG, Mr. GEORGE WYLD, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. SWAN, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. DE VERRE, Mr. WOBRELL, Mr. TUPHAM, Mr. TEMPLETON, Mr. STUART, Madame LOUISE, Miss ROSINA WRIGHT, Miss CHARLES, Miss THERESA, Miss SMITH, Miss BROWN, &c.

The Orchestra will be enlarged and complete. A full and efficient Chorus from the Royal Opera, and upwards of Three Hundred Auxiliaries will be employed in the Procession and Pageantry of the Egyptian Drama, presenting a full and complete picture of the most magnificent and grandeur, occupying the whole of the THEATRE STAGE IN THE WORLD. In course of preparation, a Grand Historical Drama, by W. J. ROBINSON, Esq., Author of "Love and Loyalty." The Box-office, under the direction of Mr. E. Clatterton, open from 12 o'clock to 10 o'clock on Half-past six, and commence at Seven.

**ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Triumph Success.—THIS EVENING and during the week, the FAVORITE AND GREAT WIZARD of the North. Houses thronged to the ceiling. Applause unprecedented. Laughter unlimited. The illustrations of Spirit Rapping and the Mystic Communications in every part of the house have excited a sensation beyond anything ever attempted by any other Magic and Mystery, in 12 acts, with change of acts for this week. Half-an-Hour with the Spirits every evening. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plente. Doors open every evening at half-past 7; commence at 8. Private boxes £1 11s. 6d. and £1 1s., to be obtained at the box-office, or at the principal libraries. Stalls 4s, dress circle 3s; upper boxes 2s.; pit 1s.; gallery 6d. The box-office is open daily from 11 till 5, under the direction of Mr. Clatterton, jun. Grand fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, September 22, at 2 o'clock; doors open at half-past 1.

**EGYPTIAN HALL.**—Mr. E. T. SMITH begs to inform the public that the Remarkable HUMAN PHENOMENA, the AFRICAN TWINS! (Christina and Milly) only 5 years old, and whom nature has linked by an indissoluble band about 19 inches in circumference, having excited the most intense interest and created the greatest sensation wherever they have been witnessed, are on view for a brief period only, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day from 2 till 4, from 6 till 8, o'clock. The immediate attention of the public to this announcement is earnestly solicited, as they are now en route to the French capital, where they have received a special invitation, and will thence return to Philadelphia, to complete their filial mission. Admission 2s. 6d. Children, 1s.

**ADDITIONAL SIX NIGHTS.**  
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